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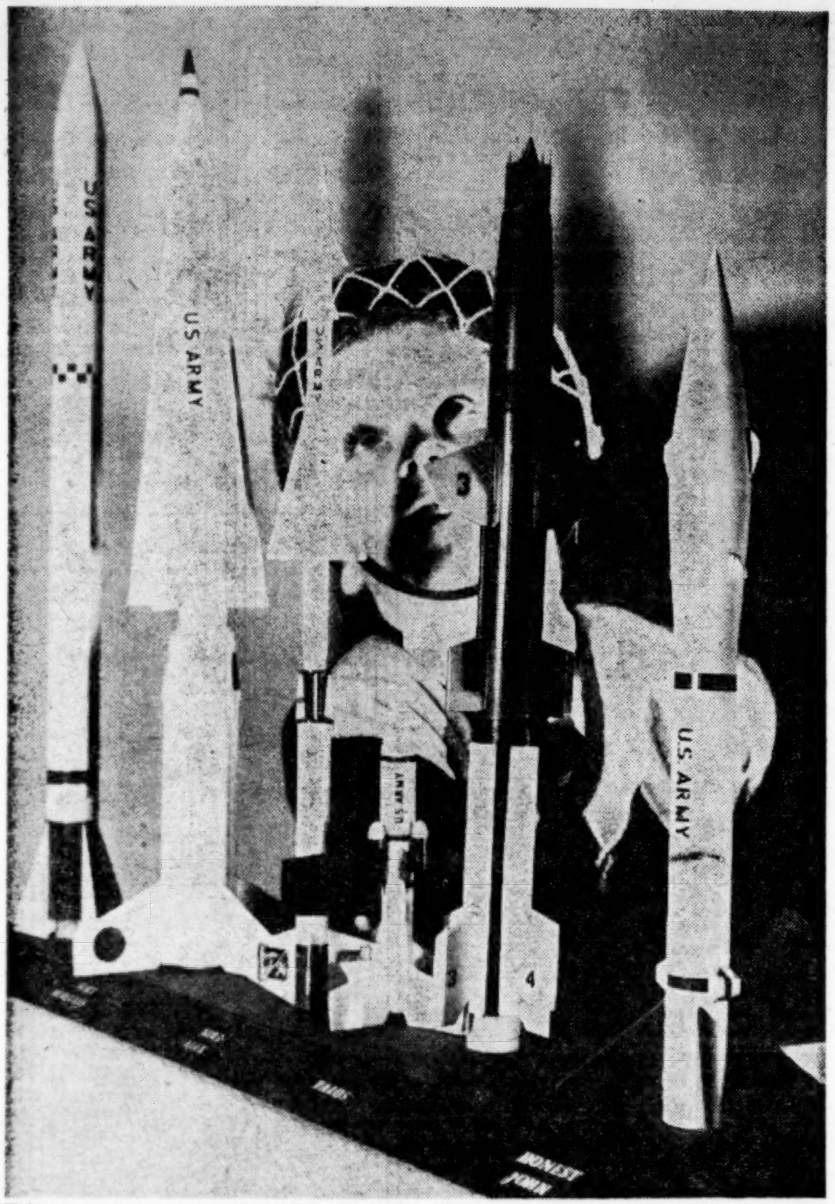


TOYMAKERS ACKNOWLEDGE THE ERA OF LONG-DISTANCE DEATH
In New York last week the manufacturers showed their 1958 playthings for the nation's young—among them (above) the Nike Hercules and the Honest John rocket. There were launchers too. In Baltimore the pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church launched an 8-foot silver rocket in his church for 100 children. For the count down for the "Churchnik" the kids recited the Ten Commandments. The rocket had an orange cross and the word "soul" on it. There was no reaction from the kids.

A NATION IN AN UGLY MOOD

French Left fights fascist challenge in Algerian crisis

By Anne Bauer
Guardian staff correspondent

PARIS

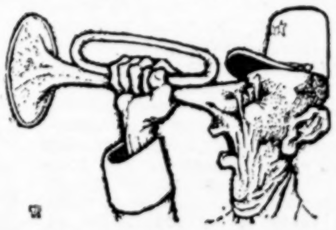
THAT FASCISM PAVES the road to war, and war to fascism, is an old truth. In the month that followed the bombing of Sakiet, freedom of the press in France took its worst beating, and fascists had their finest free-for-all in a very long time. But not in a long time has the fascist challenge been picked up with more vigor and unity of purpose by the Left.

Things did not really start with the publication of Henri Alleg's **The Question**, excerpts of which appeared in the GUARDIAN (3/24). Dissenting periodicals had been seized before. In the first week of March, **Temoignage Chretien,** a left wing Catholic weekly, beat the record with its 68th seizure in Algeria, and decided to give up Algerian newsstand sales. Its editor pointed out that the government's press policy not only deprived readers of dissenting information, but dissenting papers of vital financial resources.

The Alleg book appeared in late February, and at first, only a few Communist papers which carried excerpts of it were confiscated. But the pace of government action against freedom of the press was stepped up to a new high in the first week of March, as **Express** announced publication of a Sartre article on the Alleg book, **Une Victoire.** (See excerpts on page 7.) The government had been convinced that practically no one would read Alleg. Sartre writing on Alleg was certain to be read throughout the country. Things then began to happen fast and furiously.

SMASHED TYPE: On March 6, three periodicals were seized by the police: **Express** for the Sartre piece, **France Observateur** for an article by "minority" SP Deputy Andre Philip, and the CP weekly **France Nouvelle** for a story written by an Algerian Communist. Worse was still to come.

The Sartre article was to appear in booklet form on Monday, March 10. On March 8, police not only confiscated all copies but went to the printer's and smashed the type. The last time the government had smashed the type of a dissenting article was in 1830 and the action brought on a revolution. The Sartre article is being reprinted in London, Stockholm and elsewhere but remains unobtainable in France.



Fascists have been running through a crowded calendar of diversified activities. Here are a few samples:

In the last week of February, fascist groups in Paris attacked a students' meeting, and a local CP headquarters and

(Continued on Page 8)

LULL IN BATTLE OF THE MISSIVES

Dag seeks way to end arms talk deadlock

By Kumar Goshal

AFTER THE EXCHANGE of some two dozen missives, comprising more than 100,000 words, Washington and Moscow last week took a breather before resuming public discussion of the time, place and agenda of a summit conference.

During the lull, UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold arrived in the Soviet Union to explore the possibilities of breaking the disarmament deadlock and charting a road to the summit. Meanwhile, the effects of the cold war continued to be felt, especially in North Africa and in Southeast Asia.

The U.S. seemed reconciled to an eventual top-level meeting. An influential group in the Eisenhower Administration was said to feel that a summit meeting might improve the Republicans' prospects in this year's elections. But Washington was apparently determined to delay the meeting at least until after the nuclear weapons tests it and its allies have scheduled in the next few months. Besides the U.S., Britain has planned further tests and France expects to test its first nuclear weapon in July.

IMPASSE IN TUNISIA: U.S. State Dept. official Robert Murphy's efforts to resolve the French-Tunisian tension precipitated by the Sakiet bombing seemed to have reached an impasse last week, despite Tunisian President Bourguiba's avowal of friendship for the West.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of Tunisian independence on March 20, Bourguiba told the Assembly that U.S.-British good offices "prevented France from using force to impose her point of view" and that cooperation with

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UN-AMERICANS STAGE A HEADLINE SPREE

35 New Englanders refuse to talk at probe

By Muriel McAvoy
Special to the Guardian

BOSTON

INVESTIGATIONS into unpopular beliefs, in the home state of Cotton Mather and Herbert Philbrick, are hardly anything new. In the past five years, a state commission has looked into the political opinions of hundreds of Massachusetts citizens.

During the week of March 17, however, the House Committee on Un-American Activities won five days of banner headlines here re-exploring ground already worn dusty with the tramp of myriad previous witchhunters.

The headlines, in this city of tabloids, were colorful. "Red Leader Unmasked as FBI Agent" was duly succeeded, a few editions later, with "Leak Endangers Life of FBI Spy." "Two Defiant Wives Balk Red Probe" gave way to the most surefire of all newspaper angles, mother love, with "New Hampshire Mom Spied for FBI. Children Never Suspected." This, in turn, yielded only slowly to "Defiant Prof Dares Probe: Make Me Talk."

WYMAN APPEARS: A more intellectual approach, worthy of sober consideration among progressives, especially in an election year, was found in the testimony of New Hampshire Atty. Gen. Louis C. Wyman. Wyman, a young, intelligent and ambitious man, is a former president of the Natl. Assn. of Attorneys General and argued the Steve Nelson case for the states before the U.S. Supreme Court. Too adept a lawyer himself to look forgivingly upon Congressional bumbling, Wyman in his testimony suggested a Congressional redefinition of the Committee's purpose and scope to "remove from judicial review the 'due process' vulnerability of the phrase 'un-American activities.'"

An eye presumably cocked at a higher type reading public than that to be won by "Red Bomb Plots," he courteously

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THE MAIL BAG

Some changes needed

TOLNA, N. D.

I am in the farming business here and as you know by now that is not so hot. Our total income is less than our expenses if we fail to keep up to a certain production volume. So we have to go to the bankers to borrow to keep up for the time being and maybe in the spring we have to borrow more, so we can be able to start the same cycle all over again.

I hope that some change can soon be made in Washington so that the people could have some relief from all this spending of money for armaments for future war, but I guess that is too much to hope for from the present administration. But the Democrats have no alternative either except more of the same kind of spending for armaments to save the world from future war. I hope that some economic changes can be got in the not too distant future; and that enough people will become sane and spend some money in a useful way to give us all a much desired break in prosperity and peace.

Fred E. Schmidt

Ezra's collectives

BELHAVEN, N. C.

The aim of the government is to liquidate more than half of the nation's farms, the "uneconomic units" (the small family farm, that is.)

This process is well under way. Last October the Census Bureau reported a drop of 1,861,000 in farm population between April, 1956, and April, 1957—nearly 2,000,000 in one year. Capitalism, not communism, is collectivizing American agriculture.

Vernon Ward

Keep 3-cent postage

RICHLAND, N. Y.

First class postal rates are the foundation of business in the country. Few if any large transactions are concluded without first class postage coming into it. You ask which we would rather have, 3c postage or more war utensils; my vote is for 3c postage.

Paul Hamilton

Be it resolved

PROVO, UTAH

The Public Affairs Forum of Utah County is alarmed by the increasing industrial depression; and vigorously protests against the apparent minimizing of it by the government. We likewise protest against the President's program and practical demand for appropriating an additional $4,000,000,000 for so-called "mutual security"; and urgently request the Congress to refuse to grant the money so requested . . .

We are also opposed to the increase in cost of postage stamps and urge Congress to kill any bill that would raise such costs...

As an alternate program, we urge the Administration and Congress to abandon the Cold War policy and adopt in its stead one that will end the present depression, benefit our people, "promote the general welfare", world peace, security and progress.

Irma Sayer, Sec'y.,
E. A. Mitchell, Chairman
Resolutions Committee
The Public Affairs
Forum of Utah County

De Silva case

NEW YORK, N. Y.

You who have so generously supported the case of Rhoda Miller de Silva in her fight to be given the right to travel and to rejoin her husband, as well as in her legal fight against TWA, will be interested to learn that Rhoda has accepted an out-of-court settlement from TWA.

While the sum itself, $825, is only a token settlement, its importance goes far beyond the value of the money involved: In the course of the case, TWA was forced in self-defense to admit the complicity of the State Dept.; at the same time, Rhoda's kidnapping in Ceylon, almost ignored by the U. S. press, received wide coverage abroad, particularly in Asian countries; this proved costly to the airline and embarrassing to the State Dept. It was the belief of both Rhoda herself and the committee that these facts combined to make it likely that the State Dept. and TWA would think twice before attempting another such illegal action.

Rhoda and Joseph de Silva are now together—for the present in England. We want you to know this could not have been accomplished without your generous help, for which the de Silvas—and we of the committee—send our warmest thanks.

For The Committee,
Ida Pruitt, Secretary
E. Louise Mally, Treasurer
Jean Karsavina

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP) — Don't worry about your mail service if you are bombed out in a surprise enemy attack.

The Post Office Dept. already is worrying for you. Postmaster General Summerfield wants $250,000 to buy 125,000,000 change-of-address cards for just such an emergency.

The general idea, department officials explained, is to stock the cards near critical areas and distribute them among evacuees. That would serve the dual purposes of keeping the mails moving and helping relatives locate refugees.

—New York **Post**, 3/20

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: V.A., New York, N.Y.

On Zionism

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Is. Mr. Chase **really** serious that Egypt handle Israel immigration "as to serve (equitably) the interests of Jew and Arab?" This solution would be tantamount to placing the just solution of Negro integration into the hands of Governors Faubus and Talmadge and the **KKK.** That Israel apply for "autonomy as a part of Egypt" would indeed be the height of wisdom!

Furthermore, the horrors of "Zionist overtures to Nazi elements and hostility to Arab liberation" are not particular to "Zionists" alone. I submit that Arab leaders—yes, many of the same present day Arab "liberators"—flirted with Nazis at a worse time, during World War II. Also, Arab poverty and oppression existed long **before** Zionist "perpetration" of same.

Name Withheld

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

Homer B. Chase's comments in your columns (Mailbag 2/24): I wish to take exception to his remarks.

"Progressives show a conciliatory attitude towards Zionism"—The fact is that real progressives show a conciliatory attitude to both Zionism and the Arab world, and conversely real progressives are critical of both camps when necessary.

"Migration to Israel is not the answer for the majority of Jews in this country." This is an empty observation as very few Zionists advocate such a policy for the majority of Jews in this country! But, on the other hand, for many thousands of Jews in Morocco, Yemen, Poland, Egypt, etc., Israel has become a refuge in fact.

"Zionism has been a bridgehead for reformist, bourgeois ideas on the Negro question in the U. S." What a lot of malarkey! Zionism had made most noteworthy contributions on behalf of the Negro people in the U. S.—Mr. Chase would do well to consult the NAACP for some real facts instead of fancy!

Al Davis

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FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

For those interested in Biblical prophecy, I call attention to these verses from the 19th Chapter of Isaiah:

23¶ In that day there shall be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptians shall serve with the Assyrians.

24 In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a blessing in the midst of the land:

25 Whom the LORD of hosts shall bless, saying, Blessed be Egypt my people, and Assyria the work of my hands, and Israel mine inheritance.

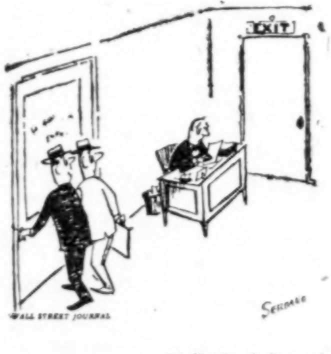
Mabel Grimm

Harsh experience

GROVER CITY, CALIF.

THE GUARDIAN is splendid, the recent California Water War story especially. I have lived in Central and Southern California for 65 years and I know from harsh experience what we working people endured under the regime of Miller & Lux, Cattle-land Co., and others.

Louis C. Austin



Wall Street Journal

"I understand they're easing him out."

Double and better

DETROIT, MICH.

This is to thank the GUARDIAN for helping to publicize the Socialist Workers Party's petition campaign to win a place for a socialist slate on the Michigan ballot in 1958. And to thank those GUARDIAN readers who gave us a hand, morally and physically, in collecting the petitions.

I think you will be interested to know that on March 3 we filed our second installment of petitions with the Secy. of State in Lansing—for a total of 31,500 to date. Since the number legally required is 15,315, it will take more than the usual amount of chicanery by the state administration to bar us from the ballot this year.

To the best of our ability—and, we hope, in collaboration with all other socialist and progressive forces—we intend to conduct a hard-hitting socialist campaign against capitalist insecurity, war, jimcrow **and** witch hunts.

Rita Shaw
State Secretary
Socialist Workers Party

So there!

FILLMORE, UTAH

All fence-straddling publications only confuse the beclouded mass mind to believe they can have their cake and eat it also. As a consequence they talk socialization but vote free enterprise. So either cease your doubletalk or cancel my name from your mailing list. I challenge you to print this in your mailbag.

A. C. Gregerson

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REPORT TO READERS

Robeson's new day

FROM INDIA, via the N.Y. **Times**, we are reminded of a Red Letter Day which ought to be boldly circled on all our April calendars. The **Times** reports from New Delhi:

"Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter [Mrs. Indira Gandhi] are giving warm support to a nationwide campaign to honor Paul Robeson . . .

"Plans are being made to hold meetings and concerts in India's major cities on April 9, Mr. Robeson's sixtieth birthday . . . Indians prominent in the arts, science and Government have lent their names to the move . . .

"The Prime Minister, in a letter to the all-India committee organizing the celebration, wrote:

" 'This is an occasion which deserves celebration not only because Mr. Robeson is one of the greatest artists of our generation, but also because he has represented and suffered for a cause which should be dear to all of us—the cause of human dignity'."

Meanwhile, back home behind the Truman-Eisenhower Curtain, Mr. Robeson will spend his 60th birthday evening with friends in Chicago, speaking and autographing his new book **Here I Stand** (see p. 11). On Friday and Saturday evenings, April 11-12, he will give two concerts in University of Chicago Mandel Hall, his first in Chicago since 1953. The University's student newspaper, the **Maroon**, by way of advance notice, says the singer "was very popular in the late 40's. He has since had 'McCarthy' trouble and been unable to get a passport so he could sing in Europe, where he is very much in demand. He is regaining popularity here, however, a recent concert in Oakland having been a sell-out and drawing rave reviews all over the country."

WE COUNT OUR BLESSINGS these days, and among them is the fact that a campus newspaper takes a Robeson concert in stride today after the government has spent ten years trying to destroy our country's most-honored artist in the minds and hearts of the American people.

Yet purely for the sake of accurate journalism, we must correct the **Maroon's** diagnosis of Mr. Robeson's "trouble." It was not "McCarthy" trouble. His passport was revoked Aug. 1, 1950, by Truman's Secretary of State Dean Acheson, very obviously to prevent him from going abroad again and talking against the Korean War. He has been fighting for a passport ever since. The current skirmishes with the State Department are technically because Mr. Robeson has refused to sign an affidavit on whether or not he is or has been a Communist (an affiliation he denied under oath in 1946, before this became the $64 question of the witchhunters.)

Robeson refuses to make such an affidavit as a matter of principle, and he is currently suing John Foster Dulles for violating his constitutional rights in demanding that he do so. But deeper reasons for the unwillingness now to let Robeson go are clearly set forth in Robeson's new book.

"DON'T EVER TAKE low," his big tough brother Reed taught him. "Stand up to them and hit back harder than they hit you." He has fought that way always for peace, world freedom for the colored peoples and for colored equality in America. He fought fascism that way and fights gradualism that way, too. "Some of our 'best friends' are really enemies, and 'Gradualism' is but a mask for their double faces," he writes in his book. He urges use of "the power of Negro action" to budge American passivity and says: "Wherever and whenever we, the Negro people, claim our lawful rights with all of the earnestness, dignity and determination that we can demonstrate, the moral support of the American people will become an active force on our side." And he demands of Negro leadership "a single-minded dedication to their people's welfare" and "a common program of action" without which "we are a ship without a rudder." Robeson concludes:

"To be free—to walk the good American earth as equal citizens, to live without fear, to enjoy the fruits of our toil, to give our children every opportunity in life—that dream which we have held so long in our hearts is today the destiny that we hold in our hands."

THESE ARE THE VIEWS which the State Departments of two presidents believe would not be in the best interests of the U.S. for Mr. Robeson to propagate abroad. They are, on the other hand, the views for which Prime Minister Nehru and his people—and the leaders and peoples of all the lands of Asia and Africa and many of Europe—hold Mr. Robeson in the highest esteem. As Nehru said:

"Celebration of his birthday is something more than a tribute to an individual. It is also a tribute to that cause for which he has stood and suffered."

May his great shadow never grow less! —**THE GUARDIAN**

SLOGAN IN THE SOUTH: GET UP AND GO

Dixie farm crisis speeds migrants to North

By Louis E. Burnham

WHEN THE COUNTRY'S agriculture has a bellyache, the South's economy is likely to be seriously sick. For the South, with one-fourth the nation's population, has half its farms. And farms in the South are smaller, poorer and less "balanced" with industry than anywhere else in the country.

Hodding Carter, editor of the Greenville, Miss., **Delta Democrat-Times**, highlighted the problem in an article entitled "The Shrinking South" in the March 4 issue of **Look** magazine.

In the years 1950-56, 1,169,000 people left the South; most of them were country folk, fleeing as from a plague. Arkansas alone watched 358,000 seek greener pastures in the North and West; Mississippi, 291,000; Alabama, 289,000, and Kentucky, 231,000. The result was a population decline for the states which boast the highest birthrates in the nation. Only Texas and Florida among Southern states could claim more immigrants than emigrants during this period.

YOUNG GO FIRST: The young have been the first to leave. The average age of the Southern farmer has been steadily rising and is now at 50 years. Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman has said he doesn't know a farmer in Choctaw, his home county, who is under 35. In Tippah County only three of the 19 members of the 1943 graduating class of the Pine Grove Consolidated School remain in the county today.

Left behind in the exodus of the rural South's most productive age group are the very young, the very old, and an excess of women.

Contrary to popular belief, the emigrants are not predominantly Negroes. Jimcrow pressures account for large numbers of Negroes who seek a more friendly haven outside the South. But the great majority of Southerners quitting Dixie do so because they can scrape up enough money to go but can't make enough to stay. And experts believe that, of this group, 60% are white.

The fact that Mississippi's population declined by 51,000 whites and 29,000 Negroes between 1950-56 would seem to support this contention. From 1935 to 1954 the drop among sharecroppers in the whole South was 69% among whites and 57% among Negroes.

THE FACTORY FARM: The plight of the Southern small farmer can be attributed to two main factors: mechanization, and government policy under both Democratic and Republican administrations dominated by big business and big agriculture.

"Successful farms," says Carter, "in the South and elsewhere, are those large enough to be run as efficient factories." Southern farms are usually not that big. The average one is a little over 100 acres, about a third the size of the average farm elsewhere. And normally it doesn't earn half what farms do in other areas.

In these circumstances mechanization, ordinarily a boon to the small farmer, has simply strengthened the grip of the factory-farms on the South's rural economy. The smallest farmers have not been able to afford the machines they need.

As a result, only one-third of Southern farms have tractors, against three-fourths elsewhere. The 1954 census showed that farms of 1,000 acres or more, though comprising only 2.7% of all farms, marketed nearly half the cotton sold in the U.S.

EZRA BENSON'S SOIL-BANK 'RETIRES' WORKERS LIKE THESE
There aren't enough new industries in the South to take up the slack

SOIL-BANK BLIGHT: The little farmer has been hardest hit by Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Benson's soil-bank program. Since its inception the schools in Brooks County, Ga., have lost 504 students—244 white and 260 Negro—almost solely because their families moved away after the lands on which they worked were taken out of production. This represented a loss of 2,000 in population and $1,500,000 withdrawn from trade channels, in exchange for about $250,000 received from the soil-bank itself.

For two decades Southern economic leaders have contended that the way to cure the region's chronic agricultural illness is to stimulate its industrial health.

Today there are approximately 1,000 industrial development commissions in all the Southern states. Arkansas' Commission, headed by Winthrop Rockefeller, has been responsible for the construction or expansion of 316 industries since mid-1955. These have provided 29,000 jobs.

However, old and dying Southern farms have been expelling their workers faster than new and growing Southern industry can absorb them. Hence, many displaced agricultural workers do not tarry long in the low-paying, unorganized new textile, lumber, apparel or processing plants which have been lured South with the bait of abundant, cheap labor, "free from foreign ideologies." (There are, in South Carolina, 13 workers for every new industrial job.) He moves on to Illinois, Ohio and Michigan where long-established, organized, basic industries have been growing too.

SHIFTING BATTLEGROUND: For the small farmers who remain on the land (operators, tenants and sharecroppers) the problems of resisting the economic exploitation of the big landlords and achieving modern cultural advantages become more acute than ever.

Those who would normally give leadership to their struggles are usually the ones who get away. Professionals needed to service their dwindling communities turn to the cities and the North. Surveys of several colleges in the Deep South show that more than half the advanced and professional graduates don't expect to remain in their home states.

While the struggle on the countryside sharpens, it affects a smaller number and proportion of the Southern population than at any time in recent years. The main battles for economic and political democracy in Southern life are likely, in the future, to be fought in the anti-union, company-dominated jimcrow cities.

NASHVILLE REAPS 'HARVEST OF TERRORISM'

'Confederates' bomb Jewish center, threaten judge

SIX MONTHS after segregationist John Kasper sowed the seeds of hate, Nashville, Tenn., continues to reap what Rabbi William B. Silverman called a "harvest of terrorism." On Mar. 16 a bomb exploded in the Jewish Community Center, destroying part of the ceiling and knocking out the front door and several windows. A few minutes later a phone caller to the Rabbi's house identified himself as "a member of the Confederate Union." The temple would be next, he said, and Federal Judge William E. Miller "would be shot down in cold blood." To round out the picture, the "Confederate" pledged vengeance against "any nigger-loving place or nigger-loving person in Nashville."

Last fall Kasper and an entourage of imported racists had descended upon Nashville in an attempt to stop the school board's token plan to integrate 19 Negro children in the first grade of the public schools. The city was flooded with hate literature and Kasper daily incited citizens at the War Memorial square. On Sept. 10 the Hattie Cotton elementary school was all but destroyed by a dynamite blast—a lone Negro child had enrolled to be educated in the midst of 388 white youngsters.

THIS IS NASHVILLE: Nashville expressed its shock, banished Kasper, offered rewards for apprehension of the terrorists, and resumed its normal ways. Those ways are not as harsh on racial matters as in many other Southern communities. Nashville prides itself on being the "Athens of the South."

Vanderbilt University, for whites, is there. And for Negroes there is Fisk, Tennessee A. & I. and Meharry Medical School. With the nation's medical schools maintaining a subtle but rigorous color-quota system, Meharry graduates roughly half the Negro physicians in the country. Nashville, also, is the religious publishing center of the nation. It has a long history of efforts at interracial community cooperation. Two Negroes are members of its board of aldermen.

One might have expected that the transition to integration would be accomplished with reasonableness in such a community. But Rabbi Silverman pointed out that after Kasper came, "the whole complexion of the community changed. There was fear and tension."

THREE SYSTEMS: In this atmosphere the school board vacillated. Its "first grade first" integration plan had been approved by Judge Miller in January, 1957, with the provision that the board return the following December with a plan for full integration. Instead, the school officials, prodded by the "respectable" wing of the local segregationist forces, came up with a Parents Preference Plan. Under it, the board would run not one, not two, but three school systems: for Negroes, for whites, and mixed. Parents would send their children to the school of their preference.

But on Feb. 18 Judge Miller knocked down the plan with the warning: "The right of Negroes to attend the public schools without discrimination upon the ground of race cannot be made to depend upon the consent of the members of the majority race." He ordered the school board to come again on April 7 with "a substantial plan and one which contemplates elimination of racial discrimination throughout the school system with all deliberate speed."

ANTI-SEMITIC CRUSADE: The bombing and threats are clearly the answer of the "Confederate" underground to Judge Miller's rejection of the school board's thinly-veiled effort to maintain segregation. Its anti-Semitic character is an increasingly ominous feature of the Southern racists' crusade. The Jewish Community Center has been a meeting place of interracial groups.

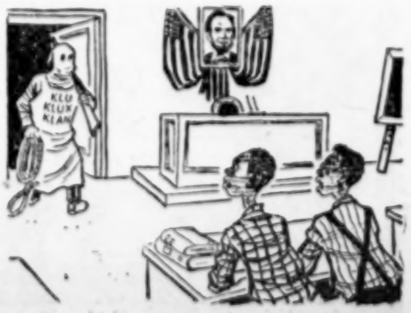
Kasper's incitement in Nashville included the demand that Jews be stripped of citizenship and Negroes forcibly expelled from the U.S. Among the literature he distributed were pieces entitled: "Jewish Marxists Threaten Negro Revolt in America" and "N.Y. Jews Incite Racial Conflict."

Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement offered a $5,000 reward, and Nashville Mayor Ben West $1,000, for information leading to the arrest of the bombers. Rev. C. Thomas Baker, exec. secy. of the Tenn. Council of Churches, urged residents of all faiths to donate money to repair the damaged center.

BLAST IN MIAMI: A dynamite blast, which caused $30,000 worth of damage in a Miami Jewish recreation center 18 hours before the Nashville bombing, underscored the scope of the problem. Rep. Isadore Dollinger (D-N.Y.) called on U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to find and punish persons guilty of the bombings. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) introduced a bill to make it a crime to threaten a Federal judge or other Federal officials for carrying out their duties.

Observers wondered where violence in the South, beginning with the Negro, now aimed at the Jew, would end. Rabbi Silverman said: "You can't quarantine hate . . . It brings back to mind the 1930's. Well-meaning Christians saw Hitler as a Jewish problem. 'We're sorry,' they said. 'We sympathize with you.' But soon it was not only Jews. It was civil liberty and liberalism and ultimately the church itself."

Meanwhile, the Nashville police department stationed a guard at the Reform Hebrew Congregation Hoab Sholom on which the following words are etched in concrete: GOD IS EXALTED THROUGH JUSTICE AND SANCTIFIED THROUGH RIGHTEOUSNESS.



L'Incontro, Rome

AN INTERVIEW WITH PROF. WALTER FRIEDRICH

Effects of bombs already exploded still to come

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian staff correspondent

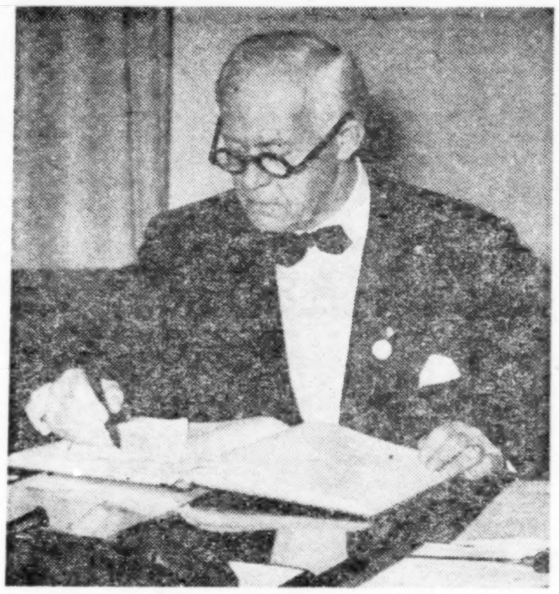
PARIS

"WHEN THE KRAKATOA volcano in the South Pacific erupted in 1883, almost the whole island disappeared. For years thereafter, its dust circled the earth in the stratosphere, darkening the skies and producing strange and beautiful sunsets. More than ten years passed before all the volcanic dust from Krakatoa had sifted down to earth."

Prof. Walter Friedrich, noted bio-physicist and one of the earliest associates of the great German physicist Roentgen, who discovered X-rays in 1895, explained: "That is why the aim of the peace movement today must be to stop the atom and hydrogen bomb tests."

As one of the rare men in the world who worked with the discoverer of X-rays from the very beginning until his death in 1923, Friedrich can speak with unique authority on the dangers of radioactivity. "Nuclear war remains a terrible danger. But we do not even speak now of nuclear war," he emphasized. "The tests themselves are endangering mankind. The radioactive dust from the bombs already exploded has brought the concentration of strontium in the bones of children to the danger point. And only a fraction of the radioactive dust from the bombs already exploded has come down to earth. It will be ten to 13 years after the explosion of each bomb before all its radioactive fallout has reached the earth. We have yet to experience the full effect of bombs already exploded."

DEADLY STRONTIUM: Formerly president and now vice president of the German Academy of Science, Friedrich also heads its Institute of Biology and Medicine, and directs a cancer research clinic in East Berlin. Strontium, he explained, gets into the growing bones of babies and children along with calcium, to which it is similar. "Every atomic or hydrogen explosion now," he emphasized, "heightens the danger."



PROF. WALTER FRIEDRICH AT HIS DESK
X-ray pioneer warns: The menace is in the tests

White-haired and erect at 75, Prof. Friedrich recalls that his own interest in X-rays began early in the century when he acquired one of the earliest X-ray machines. In 1904 he became Roentgen's assistant.,

In those early days, Friedrich recalls, scientists were unaware of the dangers of radioactivity and X-rays. Before taking X-ray pictures, they would hold their hands in front of the machine to test it. Soon their nails split and their hands became inflamed. The inflammation was not of the upper skin as in sunburn but deep down and would not heal. In time, warts appeared, which proved to be cancerous. Fingers, then hands, then arms were cut off—and then the patient died. In Hamburg there is a monument to 100 persons who died in this fashion from working with X-rays.

Like his lifelong friend, the Nobel prize winner Otto Hahn, Friedrich from his early interest in physics "degenerated into medicine." Exploring the significance of physics in biological life, he contributed much to the development of the science of bio-physics, and since 1923 has held the chair of bio-physics in the University of Berlin.

SCIENTIST'S ROLE: Friedrich's comfortable home in a suburb of Berlin testifies to his wide interest in all aspects of life. Paintings and water colors dating back to his student days hang on the walls. Ancient swords and old muskets are on display with modern hunting and fishing equipment. Friedrich is an enthusiastic sportsman—and also a skilled musician. He owns many musical instruments—a century-old music box which plays 64 tunes, a clavichord, several violins. In Zurich around 1910, he reminisces, he played chamber music with Albert Einstein and another physicist, Summerfield.

Today Friedrich heads the German section of the World Council of Peace. He was drawn into the peace movement not through any political connections, for he has none, but because he feels that scientists have a special responsibility in this atomic age. He was influenced, too, he says, by the stand taken by Frederick Joliot-Curie and others like him.

Most of all, however, he was moved by his own personal experience of the dangers of radioactivity. More than half a century after his own work in X-rays, the nails of his hands are split, and he adds: "I have never concealed the fact that-it made me impotent for 20 years."

'NO GOVERNMENT CAN DEFY THE TIDE'

All Britain goes into action on bombs and missile bases

By Gordon Schaffer
Special to the Guardian

LONDON

IN A CHILD WELFARE clinic in one of the London suburbs, the mothers were discussing the dangers of U.S. nuclear bombers flying over their country. One woman said: "I am going to send a picture of my baby to the Prime Minister, and demand that the Government take action to save the children's lives." The other women endorsed the idea, and within a week pictures of 50 babies had arrived at No. 10 Downing St., official residence of Mr. Harold Macmillan.

When the march to the nuclear arms research station at Aldermaston, near London, starts off on Good Friday morning with a mass demonstration in Trafalgar Square, about 30 mothers from Holborn plan to go in procession to the Square with their babies in their prams.

Delegates to a conference called by the Natl. Assembly of Women and attended by women from all over Britain decided, as an extra activity, to deluge the wives of MP's with letters. It is a tradition here that wives of candidates take part in the election campaign, so now the women want to know what they are doing to make their husbands aware of the people's feeling about the bomb.

UNION BOYCOTT? At Crawley, Sussex, the other night, despite the bitter cold, the hall was packed to the doors for a meeting called by the local Labor Party and Trade Union Council. Demands for action led to a delegation to the private home of the Prime Minister, a few miles away, with a petition against the bomb. The meeting also accepted a proposal that on May 1 the town's workers should quit two hours early and march in procession to anti-bomb demonstrations.

When the rocket bases in Britain were first announced, a plumber in Aberdeen read the news as he was going to his trade union branch meeting. He proposed an emergency resolution that the union declare the bases "Black" and forbid members to work on them. The idea was quickly taken up and trade unionists all over England are now considering it. More will be heard of it when work on the bases starts.

On the day the news leaked out that a corporal convicted of drunken driving was one of the few drivers trained to haul H-bombs about our crowded roads, a woman in Ealing organized 1,000 letters of protest from women in the area.

ALL LEVELS: The campaign against the tests and the whole conception of the nuclear arms race is sweeping the universities. In London U. 200 professors signed a protest. The Oxford undergraduate magazine, **Isis**, devoted a whole issue to condemnation of nuclear war, with a double-page spread of pictures of the Hiroshima victims interspersed with quotations from Secy. Dulles and other Western leaders in support of the bomb. It was sold out in a few hours.

A play by J. B. Priestley underlining the horror, and pinning responsibility on ordinary people to act and compel their leaders to adopt new policies, was shown to an audience of millions by the commercial TV network. Next day, the play was discussed everywhere.

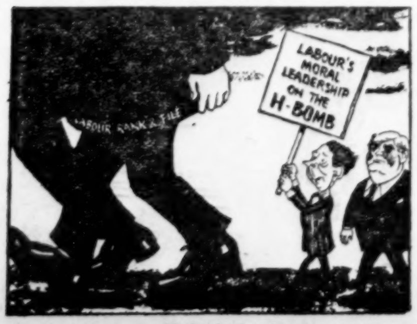
A few months ago, it would have been impossible for such a play to get a showing. But in Britain today, the missile bases, the patrolling U.S. bombers, and the news of the dropped bomb in the U.S. have made the fight against the H-bomb the topic No. 1 among all sections of the people.

THE RUNNING TIDE: These are only a few examples of the way the British people are moving into action. We have had nothing like it since the great movement of support for the Spanish Republic before the war, and this time the breadth of opinion demanding action against the bomb is greater than was mobilized against Franco.

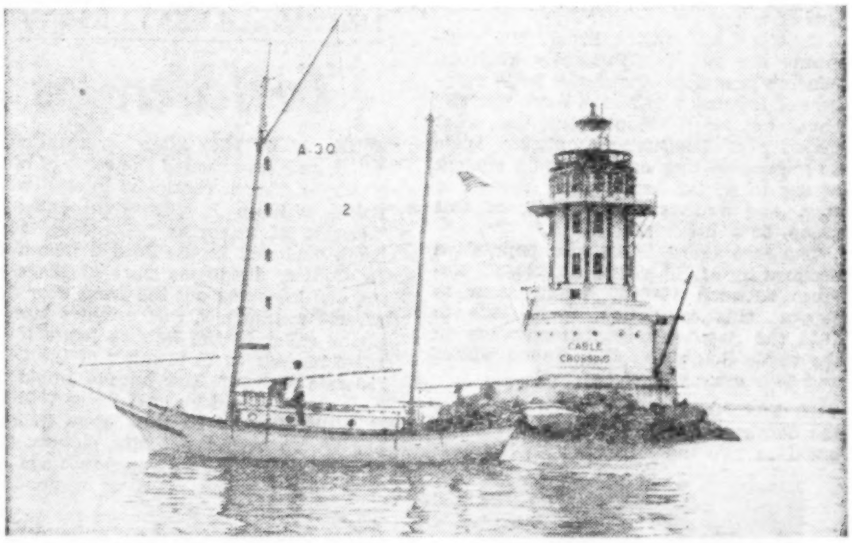
Government spokesmen and their supporters in the press are deploring the "emotionalism" which is gripping the country. But they cannot stop it. The British people are at last awake to the deadly peril to which their leaders have brought them. No government can indefinitely defy such a movement, and no alternative party seeking power can ignore its implications.

The battle is by no means won. Mr. Macmillan, by offering to discuss defense questions with the Labor leaders, is trying to re-create the bi-partisan alliance of the two leaderships against the Labor left wing. Government spokesmen, while paying lip-service to a summit meeting, are trying to impose conditions which would prevent hope of success.

But the tide is running against them.


LABOUR RANK & FILE
LABOUR'S MORAL LEADERSHIP ON THE H-BOMB

Vicky in London Daily Mirrror
"We're right behind you, comrades."



THE GOLDEN RULE SAILS AGAIN TO DEFY BOMB TESTS

THE GOLDEN RULE sailed from San Pedro on March 25 in its second attempt to reach the danger zone of the Pacific where the U.S. has scheduled its Spring bomb tests. Last month the little ketch was turned back by storms. One crew member was replaced. The four men aboard hope to be in the Marshall Islands area in six weeks and there challenge the tests at the risk of their lives. In New York, meanwhile, the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy declared April 13-22 "Sane Nuclear Policy Week" and planned a mass meeting in N.Y. City Center during that week. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who has called for a ban on the tests, was scheduled to speak. In Hiroshima the City Council called on Harry Truman to "reflect on his opinionated remarks that he felt no compunction" on ordering the A-Bomb to be dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Council said that Truman's reference to the attack on Pearl Harbor was "nothing but an excuse to justify America's inhuman atomic bombing."

ARE THEY MURDERERS—OR VICTIMS?

Boys in N.Y. murder trial charge torture by police

By Elmer Bendiner

THE WHOLE apparatus of the law in the trial of the seven boys charged with the murder of Michael Farmer seems boxed in. In Judge Irwin D. Davidson's Court of General Sessions in New York everyone wears blinders fitted for his particular job.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Robert Reynolds sees only that a shocking crime has been committed: Michael Farmer, 15, was brutally murdered last July 30 in Manhattan's Highbridge Park. For him it is enough to determine whose hands delivered the fatal blow and to convict those boys of murder as the law provides. Each defense attorney is entrusted with the responsibility of saving the life of his client, a boy like Michael Farmer. He cannot consider the other boys and so, mercilessly, seeks to pin the guilt on anyone but his own client.

Though everyone knows that "a guilty-as-charged" verdict makes a death sentence mandatory, the defense attorneys cannot talk—as Clarence Darrow did in the Loeb-Leopold case — about the "crime" of capital punishment. The truth—that society's violent scale of values has claimed as its victims these seven boys along with Farmer—is lost in the shuffle and nowhere appears in the record.

TELLS OF QUESTIONING: When 17-year-old Richard Hills took the stand last week in his fight for life, he drew a picture of fear. He had been beaten and threatened with worse if he didn't join the Dragons and appear at their mobilizations. He was "too scared" to tell anyone of the threats.

Hills would be a senior now in high school if he were not in the Tombs. He sat in the witness chair composed, unshakeable. His answers were consistently thoughtful, keen, precise. He told the prosecutor a shocking story of police interrogation methods that might have made a scandal if the case were being considered as a social tragedy, not as a who-dun-it.

Hill said that while held in the 34th Precinct station house he was fingerprinted, then went to a washroom to clean his hands. As he entered he saw another defendant, Leroy Birch, with two detectives, one of whom held close to Birch's head two electric wires which seemed to come from a light fixture on the ceiling.

They told Birch they would electrocute him unless he cooperated. As Hills was washing, one of the detectives asked Hills whether he knew Birch. When Hills said he had not seen him before July 30 the detective allegedly hit Hills in the back of the head and threw him out of the washroom.

RULES OF LAW: The prosecutor tried to demolish the story, going over every detail of those few minutes. The Judge took up where the prosecutor left off and asked Hills to pinpoint his exact position in the washroom on that wild confused night three-quarters of a year ago. Where were the detectives standing? Did both detectives talk? What did they look like? Who held the wires? Did the wires come from a bulb? Did they hang straight down?

The boy was unshaken and calm. He drew an X on a diagram of the washroom which, he said, he thought was the position of Birch and the detectives who threatened to electrocute him.

White-haired James D. C. Murray, attorney for 15-year-old John McCarthy, went to bat and, with more expertness than the prosecutor, tried to get Hills to convict himself as a monster who could see murder done and sleep peacefully afterward. Hills, respectful, hands clasped loosely in front of him, held to his story. He said that he saw McCarthy raise his garrison belt to strike Farmer as he lay on the ground. This made him McCarthy's enemy and a target for attorney Murray's expert fire. The rules of law had maneuvered some of the boys and their lawyers into a dog-eat-dog fight for survival.

COP FACES TERRIBLE TEEN
John McCarthy—Dragon without fire

ROUGH LIFE: Hills is a slight boy, white, a well-behaved student at the parochial school he attended. Charles (Big Man) Horton, 18, is a tall young man, a Negro from Alabama and a fellow Dragon. On the stand both boys seemed strikingly alert, intelligent, poised.

They came together from widely differing worlds. Horton began working when he was seven. In the summer he picked cotton from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. In the winter he cut lawns, washed windows, chopped wood. He said he saw his father only twice in his life and his mother scarcely more than once a year until he was 15. He lived with his grandmother. At the age of 11 he went to work as a pin-boy in a bowling alley seven days a week from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. At 14 he worked on an ice truck 15 hours a day.

At 15 he came to New York to live with his mother. Alabama could find no birth certificate for him, so he could not get working papers. He went to school instead. In court, observers thought, Horton looked and talked like a "valedictorian."

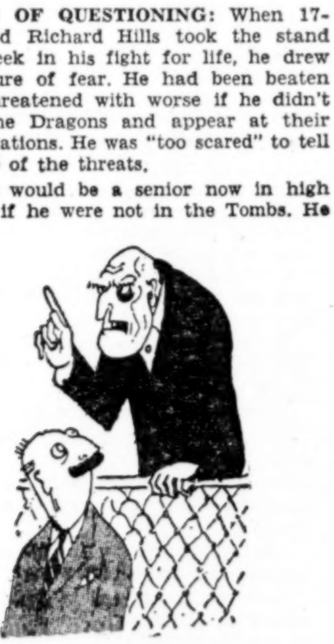
He deftly parried cross-questioning. He said he had been afraid to walk in the Highbridge area because it was the territory of the rival gang, the Jesters, who were mainly Irish. The Egyptian Dragons had been feuding with the Jesters because the Jesters had driven Negro members of the Dragons out of the Highbridge swimming pool. The prosecutor recalled that Horton had two Irish boys with him on the night of July 30. Horton said that didn't change the color of his face. When asked whether he had struck Farmer, Horton said: "Why should I? The guy was down."

BEYOND THE COURT: As the defense neared the end of its testimony, lawyers for Louis Alvarez brought Eddie Valderrama down from the N.Y. State Training School at Warwick. He was a Dragon who had been present on the fatal night at Highbridge Park. But because he was under 15 he was declared a juvenile delinquent and so was spared the Tombs, the trial and the threat of a death sentence. He came into court in a black shirt, open at the throat, a comic book in his pocket. He had a reputation for toughness. He admitted that in the park before the assault on Farmer he had said to his nervous companions: "If anyone runs out, their name is gonna be on my knuckles." He said he feared the Jesters: "If we were caught up there alone with less numbers we might have got slaughtered."

When Farmer admitted to being a Jester Valderrama hit him with his fists but with no weapon. As he backed away, his hand brushed against Louis Alvarez' drawn knife and Valderrama's finger was cut on its blade. Alvarez staggered back, plainly drunk, said Valderrama. (They had been drinking wine.) Then he took Alvarez' arm and ran with him out of the park. He stayed with him, holding on to him all the way home because he was staggering. Once, he said, Alvarez almost fell off "a sort of precipice." When they left, Farmer was down but there had been no stabbing, no blood. Other Dragons were standing over him.

If Valderrama's testimony stands, it would seem to clear Alvarez of responsibility for the fatal blow. In the who-dun-it scale of values that dominates the court room, Valderrama's story was a coup that might save one boy's life.

The more important search for what led all of these boys, and Farmer too, to tragedy would have to go beyond the court, into the pattern of adult delinquency.



Lancaster in London Daily Express
"Let me recall the warning I gave when your lordships decided to abolish the rack. 'This,' I said, 'is the thin edge of the wedge'."

Radiation begins at home

SINCE WE HAVE BEEN assured that the effect of the [H-Bomb] tests is relatively harmless to the civilian population, we ask that the Canadian Government use its influence to seek a relocation of any future tests by western nations, so that North American and not Asiatic civilians will be exposed to radiation.

Resolution passed at the Western Regional Conference of the Student Christian Movement of Canada

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HOLLAND ROBERTS ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

S. F. educator runs as independent for school post

SAN FRANCISCO

HOLLAND ROBERTS, an educator for 40 years, has announced his candidacy for State Supt. of Public Instruction in the June 3 primary election. His program includes a goal of 45,000 new qualified teachers for the state, with a proposed salary range from $5,000 a year at the beginning to $10,000 after ten years of service. He called for an end to "loyalty oaths and other restrictions that discourage teachers from thinking independently."

He said 300 new schools are needed in the state to relieve overcrowding and halt half-day sessions. Speaking of the current alarm over education, he said: "The present political hysteria about curriculum in the schools will not help improve it. The underlying thought behind such hysteria is that our school system must be geared to produce intellectual cogs for a military-scientific machine to serve a cold war that will never end."

FOR FEDERAL AID: Mr. Roberts made a strong bid for government spending to overcome the school crisis:

"We cannot meet the problems of education in this space age by relying on methods of financing that harken back to the Model T era. The federal government, which takes the lion's share of the citizen's tax dollar, must assume its share of responsibility for the education of our children.

"We cannot get the school buildings and the teachers that the state and nation need unless the Congress appropriates from $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 for school construction, teacher training and the employment of qualified teachers.

"The staggering Federal tax burden imposed on the nation to supply some $40,000,000,000 a year for the instruments of war has created an understandable resistance to increased taxation at the local level. Thus, the source of funds for education has slowed to a trickle."

LONG RECORD: Most recently director of the California Labor School in San Francisco, Mr. Roberts began his career as educator in 1919. He was an Associate Professor in the School of Education at Stanford U., and a director of Stanford's famed Language Arts Investigation. He has also served as educational consultant for the Santa Barbara Schools.

He has been editor of the **Chicago Schools Journal** and the **English Journal**, and is author of **Let's Read, English for Social Living, Mental Measurements Yearbook.**

He was principal of Arlington Heights High School, Ill., and Harrison High School, N.Y. He also taught at Webster Junior High School, Quincy, Ill., and Palo Alto High School.

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PRO-NATO POSITION CHALLENGED

Unrest and rifts appear in W. German government

THE WEST GERMAN government, grown complacent in the unhealthy fat of its economic "miracle," last week was having its troubles on three fronts: foreign policy, national politics and the economy itself.

While there was no imminent crisis, there were danger signs for Chancellor Adenauer in a situation brought to a head by the Polish-Soviet proposals for an atom-free zone in Central Europe and the continuing encouragement from Moscow for direct East German-West German negotiations for reunification.

The factors brought to the surface the conflict in Adenauer's own dominant Christian Democratic Union party. Last January, on the floor of the Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) a sharp attack was made on the government's five-year record of turning down all reunification proposals coming out of Moscow.

At a CDU party meeting March 11, Adenauer's chief foreign policy spokesman Kurt Kiesinger, expressed misgivings about Adenauer's "all-out pro-NATO" policy. He was so sharply criticized that he angrily stalked out. Adenauer also clashed with Bundestag president Eugen Gerstenmaier. The N.Y. **Herald Tribune** reported (3/10) that Gerstenmaier's "dissatisfaction with the rigidly pro-NATO Adenauer line has been one of the many current signs of restiveness over the Chancellor's foreign policy in the ranks of his own party."

Adenauer told the March 11 meeting that U.S. Ambassador Bruce had disliked Kiesinger's calling off a scheduled foreign policy debate. Bonn newspapers asked "what the American ambassador has to do with a Bundestag debate—except to sit in the diplomatic gallery and listen."

FOUR-PART PLAN: Last month the opposition Social Democrats presented a widely-supported four-phase plan for German reunification:

1. Currency arrangements to enable persons in each part of Germany to meet personal and family obligations in the other part.

2. A joint investment fund for public works of mutual benefit to the two states.

3. A currency reform to bring the West and East German marks in line, followed by a restoration of Berlin's unity.

4. German reunification by negotiation between the two states.

Last week Carlo Schmid, Social Democratic leader and Bundestag vice chairman, visited Warsaw—the first ranking West German politician to visit Poland since World War II—and predicted that Adenauer's opposition to diplomatic relations with Poland would change "within a year."

Even as Dr. Schmid was speaking, CDU press chief Felix von Eckhardt said the Adenauer government would not insist on a summit discussion of German reunification, a point which Secy. Dulles has repeatedly stressed. Reflecting the sharp conflict within the CDU, von Eckhardt was forced to retract the next day.

As the Bundestag resumed the foreign policy debate, Adenauer derided the Opposition parties' contention that the alternatives were atomic death or banning nuclear weapons. He welcomed missile bases and nuclear weapons for the West German Army, without which, he said, NATO would disintegrate.

AGAINST THE BOMB: On March 10, 41 prominent West Germans announced the formation of a "Committee Against Atomic Death," similar to the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Among its members are Social Democratic chief Erich Ollenhauer; Trade Union Fedn. head Willi Richter; Hamburg Mayor Max Brauer; CDU leader Walter Hagemann; Free Democrat Bundestag leader Erich Mende; physicist and Nobel Prize winner Max Born; and Martin Niemoeller, head of the Evangelical church.

On March 23 in Frankfurt Ollenhauer called for a general strike to protest the acceptance of nuclear arms.

SOLDIERS' CALENDAR: Meanwhile, there was ominous evidence of a revival of the Nazi spirit. The London **Sunday Express** reported (3/9): "A swastika-studded 224-page soldiers' calendar, sponsored by former members of Hitler's Nazi SS, has been a sell-out among members of West Germany's new army, air force, and navy." It lists the "victories" of Hitler's armies and U-boat commanders and quotations from Hitler. Although the Adenauer government has disowned the calendar, the **Express** said, it "has done nothing about banning it.

Ernst Gunther Mohr, involved in the liquidation of Holland's Jews, has been appointed ambassador to Switzerland. Berlin Jewish community leader Heinz Galinski described recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism in an article in Germany's leading Jewish weekly. Dr. H. G. van Dam, Secretary of the Central Council of Jews, complained of widespread anti-Semitic job discrimination.

PENSIONS FOR NAZIS: The Social Democratic press published statistics showing that more than 1,000 of Hitler's generals and field marshals were drawing full pensions. It gave these figures:

- Pensions for Nazi officials and professional soldiers removed from office in the post-war denazification: 1,371,000,000 marks.
- Restitution for victims of Nazism: 945,000,000 marks.

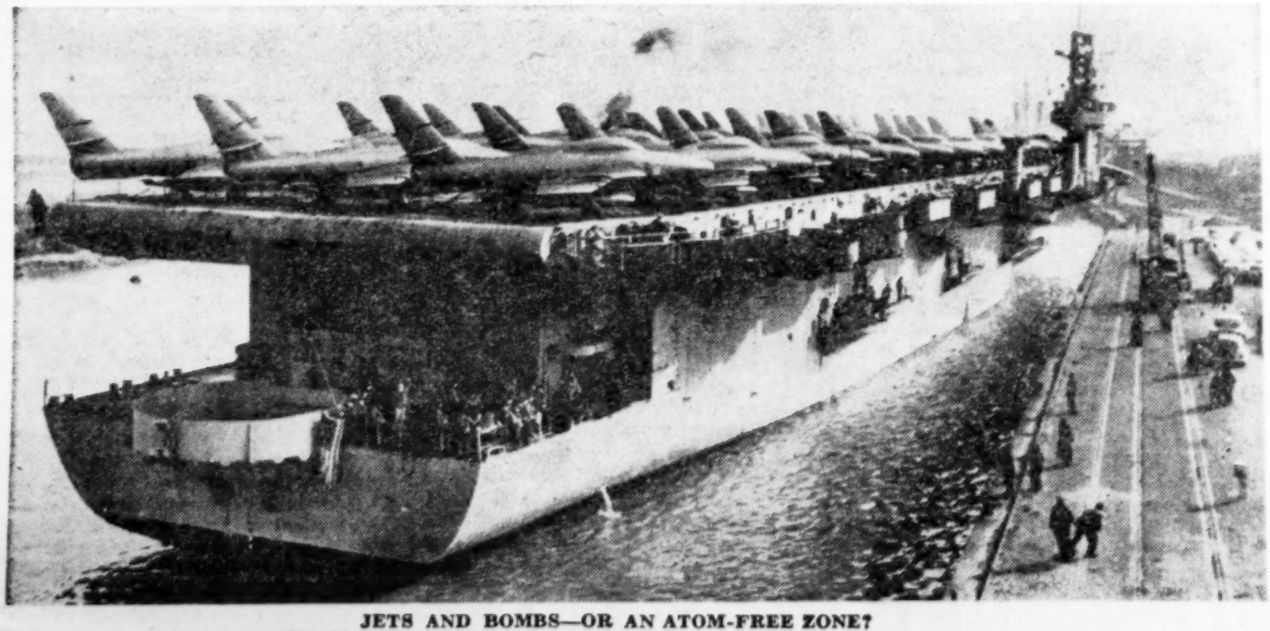
Former Nazis now drawing large pensions include 15 state secretaries, seven chief judges, 1,089 high-ranking civil servants, 75 field marshals and full generals, 120 lieutenant generals, 800 major generals, 1,725 colonels and 124,164 lesser officials.

THE 'MIRACLE': There were signs too that something has gone wrong with the German economic miracle. According to the London **Times**, West German TV viewers "have been dismayed by charts which have displayed the suddenly mounting pockets of unemployment and the shrinking output of the coal mines." The **Times** said that this "lapse" from West Germany's miraculous economic health "is so far only trifling," but it "may presage something worse."

The "lapse" was due partly to the shrinking market for West German goods in the West. GUARDIAN special correspondent Mary Wolfard reported from Leipzig that "a positive clamor for more East-West trade—with only American businessmen conspicuously absent—is the outstanding feature of this year's Leipzig Spring Fair."

Miss Wolfard wrote: "This is particularly true of West German firms which are afraid of a further cutback in American orders. Two Hamburg businessmen told this correspondent plainly they believed that future markets lay between the Elbe and Shanghai, and that if they wanted a look-in, they'd better be quick or they'd be squeezed out in the rush. They feel that economic necessity would soon dictate the abolition of trade restrictions."

ALFRED KRUPP
Shown with flowers on his release from prison as a war criminal



JETS AND BOMBS—OR AN ATOM-FREE ZONE?
The U.S. carrier Tripoli delivers U.S. fighters at Bremerhaven

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MENZIES HIT ON VISA

Aussies give Baron Krupp hot reception

By Bill Irwin
Special to the Guardian

MELBOURNE, Australia

THIS CITY in mid-March was a reluctant host to multi-millionaire West German industrialist Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach—also known as Baron Krupp, head of the blood-stained Krupp dynasty. The former convicted war criminal was said to be in Australia as a private visitor interested in possible investments, but his coming touched off one of the hottest political bushfires in this country for some years.

Even before he touched down in Perth on the west coast, public meetings in Melbourne and Sydney had denounced the Menzies government for giving him a visa. Labor Party, Jewish and trade union leaders publicly denounced the former Nazi who had profited from the plunder of occupied territories and the inhuman maltreatment of slave laborers in his factories.

As he stepped from the airliner that brought him here, he saw black flags and placards; and from a waiting crowd of more than 200 came angry shouts:

"Nazi Krupp, Nazi Krupp, Nazi Krupp."

While police held back demonstrators, a black government car whisked Krupp to another airline terminal where a press conference had been arranged.

BLUNT QUESTIONS: A tall, sparse man of 50, with grey hair and cold blue eyes, Krupp faced newspaper, TV, radio and newsreel men with outward composure. The only signs that he was ruffled were his trembling fingers, his chain-smoking and the tiny beads of sweat on his forehead.

He talked in slow, heavy English and said he was keen to learn more about "your wonderful country."

Blunt questions cut him short:

"How many people died in your slave labor factories?"

"You are regarded here as a mass murderer. What have you to say about that?"

"Did your firm make the gas ovens for the extermination camps?"

"Are you going to make atomic armaments for the Americans? Are you here to buy uranium?"

Krupp denied that he had been a full member of the Nazi Party and that his works made the gas ovens and gas cylinders. All the German industries had used foreign workers, he said. Atrocities in the slave factories? He'd known nothing about that until the Nuremberg trials.

MAIN EFFECT: At Canberra, Krupp was formally received by Governor-General Sir William Slim, direct representative of Queen Elizabeth. This was explained as a matter of protocol. The Menzies government was plainly well-disposed toward the Baron.

In Western Australia, Labor Premier Bert Hawke gave Krupp a private interview, at which proposals for the development of a charcoal iron industry were discussed. In the East, the Mayors of two inland towns, Katoomba and Lithgow, publicly invited Krupp to visit them in the hope that Krupp capital might be the answer to growing unemployment. Many Australians are convinced that the post-war recipe of imported capital—even Krupp's—and a massive immigration program must be maintained to stave off a recession.

Australia is already well-plowed by American and British monopolies, and it is not likely that Krupp capital will ever be important here. Perhaps the main effect of his visit will be political: a clear light has been thrown on the character of the Menzies government, whose anti-democratic record has been half-forgotten in late years of political passivity.

SARTRE ON ALGERIA TORTURE:

'The plague infecting our whole era . . .'

Last week the GUARDIAN published an excerpt from the book entitled La Question, *by Henri Alleg, a European Algerian, describing his torture at the hands of French paratroopers. Moved by the book, Jean-Paul Sartre wrote a pamphlet called* Une Victoire. *Both the pamphlet and editions of newspapers which printed excerpts of the Sartre tract were confiscated. Following are excerpts from* Une Victoire.

By Jean-Paul Sartre

IN 1943, in the Rue Lauriston [the Gestapo headquarters in Paris], Frenchmen were screaming in agony and pain; all France could hear them. In those days the outcome of the war was uncertain and the future unthinkable, but one thing seemed impossible in any circumstances: that one day men should be made to scream by those acting in our name.

There is no such word as impossible. In 1958, in Algiers, people are tortured regularly and systematically. Everyone, from M. Lacoste [Minister Resident for Algeria] to the farmers in Aveyron, knows this is so, but almost no one talks of it.

At most a few thin voices trickle through the silence. France is almost as mute as during the Occupation, but then she had the excuse of being gagged.

Abroad, the conclusion has already been drawn. Some people say our decline has gone on since 1939, others say since 1918. That is too simple. I find it hard to believe in the degradation of a people. I do believe in stagnation and stupor.

During the war, when the English radio and the clandestine press spoke of the massacre of Oradour, we watched the German soldiers walking inoffensively down the street, and would say to ourselves: "They look like us. How can they act as they do?"

And we were proud of ourselves for not understanding.

TODAY, WE KNOW there was nothing to understand. The decline has been gradual and imperceptible. But now when we raise our heads and look into the mirror we see an unfamiliar and hideous reflection: ourselves.

Appalled, the French are discovering this terrible truth: that if nothing can protect a nation against itself, neither its traditions nor its loyalties nor its laws, and if 15 years are enough to transform victims into executioners, then its behavior is no more than a matter of opportunity and occasion. Anybody, at any time, may equally find himself victim or executioner.

Happy are those who died without ever having had to ask themselves: "If they tear out my fingernails, will I talk?"

But even happier are others, barely out of their childhood, who have not had to ask themselves that other question: "If my friends, fellow soldiers, and leaders tear out an enemy's fingernails in my presence, what will I do?"

The young conscripts driven to the wall by circumstances, what do they know of themselves? They sense that the resolutions they make here in France will, when they are faced with an unpredictable crisis, seem like empty abstractions.

Alone and over there, they will have to take decisions for France and for themselves. After that experience they come home transformed, aware of their helplessness, and generally taking refuge in a bitter silence.

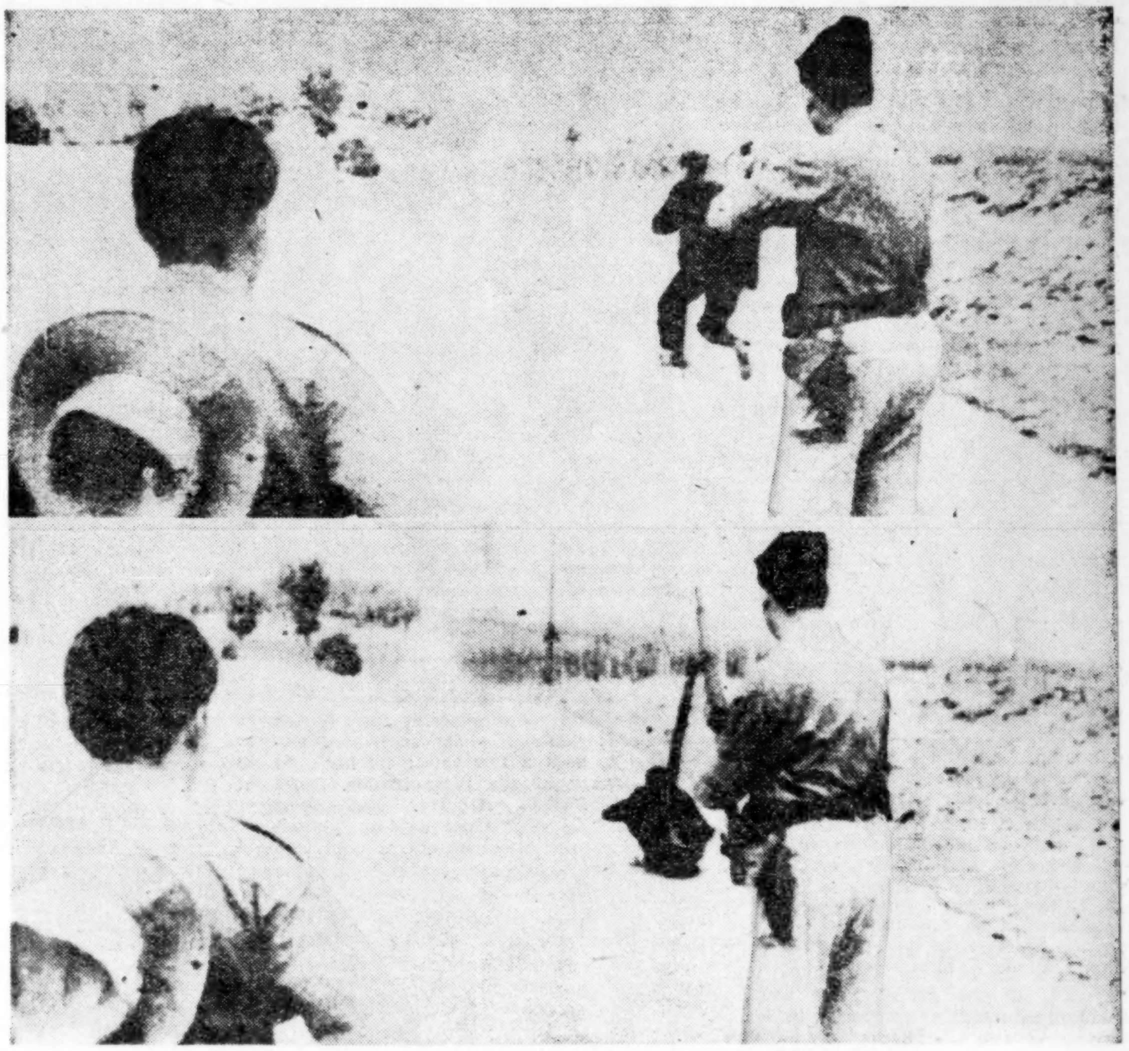
Fear is born. Fear of others and of themselves, and in France today, fear permeates all sections of society. The victim and executioner merge into the same figure, a figure in our own likeness . . .

WHISPERED PROPAGANDA would have us believe that "everybody talks," and this ignorance of humanity excuses torture. As everyone of us is a potential traitor, the killer in each of us need feel no qualms. All the more so as honeyed voices tell us every day that the glory of France demands it. The good patriot has a clear conscience, and only defeatists need be ashamed.

It is not the individuals, in this case, who matter. Executioners and victims alike are in the grip of a violent and anonymous hatred. It is a hatred that debases them both through each other, taking the form of torture and creating its own instruments.

Yet when this is said in Parliament, pretty timidly, the pack is let loose: "You are insulting the army!" These curs must be asked once and for all what this has got to do with the army. Yes, torture is used in the army, but what does this prove? It is not the army as such which does the torturing . . .

Torture is neither civilian nor military, nor is it specifically French. It is a plague infecting our whole era. There are brutes East as well as West. One could cite Farkas, not so long ago torturing the Hungarians, and the Poles admitting that before the Poznan riots the police often used torture.



FRENCH SOLDIER SHOOTS AN ALGERIAN WITH NO PLACE TO GO
'In 15 years, the victims are transformed into the executioners'

The Khrushchev report shows conclusively what was happening in the Soviet Union when Stalin was alive. Men who only yesterday were being "interrogated" in Nasser's prisons have subsequently been raised, still in a rather battered state, to high places. In other words, Hitler was only a forerunner.

Disavowed—sometimes pretty quietly—but systematically practiced behind a facade of democratic legality, torture has now acquired the status of a semi-clandestine institution. Does it always have the same causes? Certainly not, but everywhere it betrays the same sickness. But this is not our business. It is up to us to clean out our own backyard, and try to understand what has happened to us, the French . . .

OUR ARMY is scattered all over Algeria. We have the men, the money and the arms. The rebels have nothing but the confidence and support of a large part of the population.

It is we, in spite of ourselves, who have imposed this type of war—terrorism in the towns and ambushes in the country. With the imbalance in the forces, the F.L.N. [National Liberation Front] has no other means of action.

The elusiveness of the enemy is the reason for our disquiet. A bomb is thrown in a street. A soldier is wounded by a random shot. People rush up and then disperse. Later Muslims nearby claim they saw nothing. All this fits into the pattern of a popular war of the poor against the rich, with the rebel units depending on local support.

That is why the regular army and civilian powers have come to regard the destitute swarm of people as their innumerable and constant enemy. The occupying troops are baffled by the silence they themselves created. The rich feel hunted down by the uncommunicative poor.

The "forces of order," hindered by their own might, have no defense against guerrillas except punitive expeditions and reprisals, and no defense against terrorism but terror. Everybody, everywhere, is hiding something. They must be made to talk . . .

THIS REBELLION is not merely challenging the power of the settlers, but their very being. For most Europeans in Algeria, there are two complementary and inseparable truths; that they have a divine right, and that the natives are subhuman. This is a mythical interpretation of a reality. For the riches of the one are built on the poverty of the other.

In this way exploitation puts the exploiter at the mercy of his victim, and the dependence itself begets racialism. It is a bitter and tragic fact that for the Europeans in Algeria being a man means first and foremost superiority to the Muslims.

But what if the Muslim finds in his turn that his manhood depends on equality with the settler? It is then that the European begins to feel his very existence diminished and cheapened.

It is not only the economic consequences of the emancipation of the "wogs" that appall him but the implied threat to his own status as a human being.

In his rage he may dream romantically of genocide. But this is pure fantasy. Rationally, he is aware of his need for the native worker to provide surplus labor and chronic unemployment to allow him to fix his own wage rates.

Anyway, if he accepts the Muslims as human beings, there is no sense in killing them. The need is rather to humiliate them, to crush their pride and drag them down to animal level. The body may live, but the spirit must be killed. To train, discipline and chastise, these are the words which obsess him. Algeria cannot contain two human species, but requires a choice between them.

I am certainly not suggesting that the Algerian Europeans invented torture, nor even that they incited the authorities to practice it. On the contrary, it was the order of the day before we even noticed it. Torture was simply the expression of racial hatred.

IT WAS THANKS to Alleg's lucid calm that all this became apparent. We would be grateful to him if he had done nothing else. But in fact he did far more. By intimidating his torturers, he won a victory for humanity against the lunatic violence of certain soldiers and against the racialism of the settlers.

Alleg does not inspire sentimental pity. He is the only tough character among these little war-lords, proud of their youth, their strength and their numbers.

All we can say is something he never mentioned: that he paid the highest price for the simple right to remain a man among men. That is why this paragraph of his book is so moving:

"I suddenly felt proud and happy. I hadn't given in. I was now sure I could stand up to it if they started again, that I could hold out to the end, and that I wouldn't make their job easier by killing myself."

The great merit of Alleg's book is to dissipate our last illusions. We know now that it is not a question of punishing or re-educating certain individuals and that the Algerian war cannot be humanized. Torture is imposed by the circumstances and required by racial hatred. In some ways it is the essence of the conflict that expresses its deepest truth.

If we want to put an end to the atrocious and bleak cruelty, and save France from this disgrace and the Algerians from this hell, there has always been and still is only one way: to open negotiations and to make peace.

The French crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

FRENCH FIGHT FASCISM IN THE STREETS
Gendarmes strong-arm the Left, make way for the Right

sacked a CP book-shop. In Toulouse they broke up a meeting where "dissident" Radical Edgar Faure (who had written favorably on his recent Peking trip) was to speak, and tried to kidnap a Mendesist deputy and a general secretary of the CGT (the trade union federation) who were to speak at another meeting.

FASCIST DRIVE: On March 13, 2,000 policemen, most of them out of uniform, marched on the National Assembly. Their original aim was a wage raise. But a hundred or so fascist agitators among them soon changed their shouts to "Death to the Jews" and "The Deputies into the Seine." Ex-paratrooper and Poujadist Deputy Le Pen addressed the crowd, then tried to force his way inside the House with a handful of his followers. As a result of the two-hour incident, Interior Minister Bourgès Maunoury, rather than resign, fired two of his police directors. One of them, in particular, is noted for his anti-fascist attitude. It is feared that the two men will be replaced by fascist elements removed from the police under the Mendes France government in July, 1954.

On March 15, the Mendès France candidate in the Paris partial election was beaten up by 50 fascist rowdies. Police did not interfere.

On March 19, a few hundred fascists headed by Alexis Thomas known for his participation in the putsch on Feb. 16, 1954 and leading candidate in the second run-off Paris election, marched to the Prime Minister's residence with shouts of "Down with the regime," "Death to the Fellagas" [Algerians] and "Mendès to the gallows." He warned Gaillard against "any concession in North Africa" or "we'll be back with a much bigger crowd." Police moved in late and lightly. That same day, a CP meeting in Nantes, and a "Pax Cristi" Catholic meeting in Lyon were broken up by fascists.

Ban all dissenting newspapers, beginning with the CP press, demanded the fascist spokesmen. Right-wing Independents declared that "treason" (i.e. disagreement with the government's Algerian policies) must be broken everywhere, even "in certain churches" and called for Vatican intervention to silence left-wing Catholics.

LEFT RALLIES: But this all out Fascist offensive—essentially a by-product of the Algerian war—has already set off a powerful reaction on the Left.

It began with a landslide of protest motions against the attack on the press. Motions from the trade unions, the House Press Commission, the National Writers' Union and others were met by individual statements, sometimes in unexpected quarters. Right-wing, violently anti-CP writer Gabriel Marcel, after reading the Alleg book, had this to say: "Anyone keeping silent before these horrors dishonors himself. There are those who approve, or accept, and those who reject, who vomit from disgust. I could not bear to be counted in the first category." The most violent comment came from Sartre himself: "Gaillard has confiscated Express to gain a few votes; he has sold the liberty of the press to Mr. Dides (noted Fascist deputy). But what wouldn't he sell? Once he has sold all of our democratic institutions down the river, the Algerian colons will but have to cross the sea and colonize us."

This vast protest movement is not surprising, French intellectuals traditionally are quick to defend civil liberties. Far more significant is the gain in CP votes during the last partial elections. In four different departments the CP gained from 1.4% to 3.2% of the votes, compared to the 1956 elections. In one department its percentage went up from 31.7% to 38.6%.

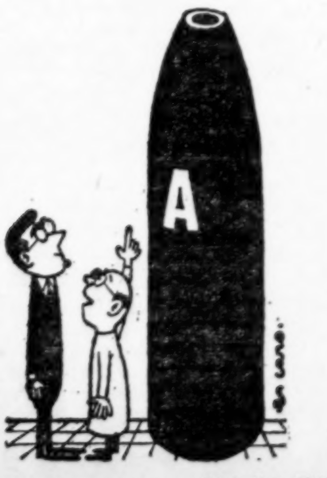
All of these partial elections had in common a marked crystallization over Algeria the one political issue that dominates all others today. Everywhere, the majority vote was against unconditional pursuit of the Algerian war; almost everywhere, the vote was clearly for a negotiated settlement and an end to hostilities.

GERMAN LESSON: Inside the House, this political development reflects itself in the hardening and moving apart of the different government coalition groups, at present held together chiefly by fear of a crisis and a Gaullist adventure. The right-wing Independents have become still more intransigent on the Franco-Tunisian issue and the pursuit of Algerian "pacification." At the last Socialist Party National Council, on the other hand, there has been talk, for the first time, of the possibility of accepting Moroccan and Tunisian good offices to facilitate a cease-fire in Algeria.

But even in the face of the rising fascist danger, the French SP, true to its time-honored tradition, sees its number-one enemy on its left. It has just rejected a CP proposal for a united left-wing front to defeat the fascist candidate in the second Paris run-off, on March 30th, thereby practically assuring a fascist victory.

On Tuesday, March 18, however, 20,000 people met in a great anti-fascist meeting in Paris under the old Spanish Civil War slogan: *Le Fascisme ne passera pas.* [Fascism shall not pass.] Among them were not only Communists but Socialists, Radicals and other leftists. They met in an atmosphere of enthusiasm not seen here in many years. Never had the need for unity of the Left been felt more urgently, not in a long time had it been expressed more strongly.

One of the most important questions in French politics today is not: How long will the SP leadership continue in the traditions of the German Social Democrats and refuse unity of action with the CP, even in moments of acute danger? The answer to that question is known. There will be no early change in official SP policy. The decisive question today is: To what extent will the SP rank-and-file continue to follow its leadership, at the risk, as in Germany in the 1930's, of helping pave the road to fascism?



Liberation, Paris
"What do you want at the summit, a conference or a fuse?"

Deadlock end sought

(Continued from Page 1)

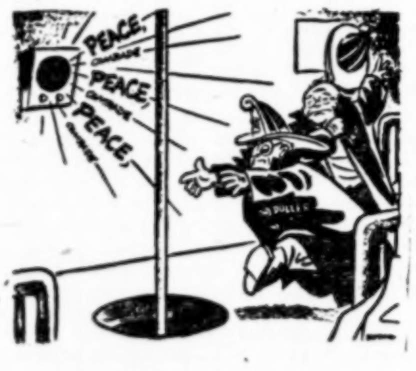
the West "constitutes a safeguard of our independence and territorial integrity."

To many Tunisian officials this speech indicated that Bourguiba had definitely parted company with neutralists, while he put the West under some obligation. They believed that, if Bourguiba failed to obtain Western political and economic aid for Tunisia, he would be thoroughly discredited in the eyes of the predominantly neutralist Tunisians.

COLONIAL ECONOMY: Economic as well as political aid is urgently needed by Bourguiba; for Tunisia is still suffering from the colonial economy imposed by France in the past. All the public utilities and the entire wealth of the country, including the iron ore, phosphate and oil industires are owned by the French, although they have started moving their capital out of the country.

Tunisia's export trade, tied with France, has suffered considerably; last year's trade deficit amounted to $22,500,000. Nearly half of the country's working population of 900,000 are today unemployed. United Press correspondent Peter Webb reported: "More beggars haunt the streets of Tunis than almost any other city in the Arab world. Look to them for the story of Tunisia's struggle with France."

While France continued to insist that Tunisians stop aiding the Algerians, the leading political parties of Tunisia and Morocco—the Neo-Destour (New Constitution) and the Istiqlal (Independence)—together with the Algerian National Liberation Front scheduled a conference in Tangiers on April 10 to discuss federation. Joint conferences of Tunisian, Moroccan and Algerian trade unions and student federations had been held in the past, but this would be the first time the ruling parties of Tunisia and Morocco would formally confer with the Algerian united front on the basis of equality. This would seem to rule out any Western attempts at a compromise on Algerian independence.



Bastion in San Francisco Chronicle
" Here we go again!"

SUMATRA AND THE WEST: After much inspired reporting of rebel success, the U.S. press last week conceded that the pro-Western Sumatran rebels had put up little resistance to the incoming government forces. Jakarta, however, was worried over SEATO recognition of the rebel forces, the vast concentration of rebel representatives in neighboring Singapore, and the continued deployment of several units of the U.S. Seventh Fleet around Singapore.

At the recent SEATO conference in Manila, U. S. Secy. of State Dulles and his colleagues talked mostly about the Indonesian situation, and it was reported that the delegates took home for consideration the granting of "belligerent rights" to the Sumatran rebels.

Under the indulgent eye of the British colonial government in Singapore, Sumatran rebels were active, and opened an impressive account in one of the largest banks to finance the buying of weapons and communication equipment. **Newsweek** said: "Plentifully supplied with money, they seem to be settling down for a long stay."

EXPLOSIVE SITUATION: They seemed to be encouraged to stay on in Singapore by the sight of U.S. Seventh Fleet units, which are there ostensibly to protect and evacuate American citizens from Sumatra if necessary. Not only the Jakarta government but even Western diplomatic circles, the **Christian Science Monitor** said, "pointed out that there are plenty of commercial ships capable of evacuating U.S. civilians. And the presence of U.S. carrier-based fighter aircraft plus unidentified submarines tracking U.S. warships is regarded as the making of a possibly explosive situation."

Looking uneasily at this explosive situation, staunchly anti-Communist former Indonesian Vice President Mohammed Hatta wrote (**Foreign Affairs**, April): "I am fully aware that [Jakarta's policy of] coexistence and non-intervention is not acceptable to the government of the U.S., which is able to see the world only in its division of two blocs . . . I think that an atmosphere of peace might speedily be secured if the two greatest world states, the U.S. and Soviet Russia, would simply make an agreement not to be at war with each other for the next 25 years. . . . It would be sufficient to lessen international tensions for the present."

Bridges hit with phoney tax suit

SAN FRANCISCO

THE FEDERAL government has notified Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt to pay personal income taxes on some $147,000 spent by the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union for legal fees and court costs defending them as union officials against prosecution by the U.S. immigration service.

The three men are, respectively, president, first vice president, and board member and pension director of the ILWU. The case against them was carried to the Supreme Court which held that the case should never have been started in the first place.

All funds raised and spent on the case came from voluntary contributions from union members and others. None of the money was received, handled or disbursed by the defendants.

Secy.-treas. Louis Goldblatt said: "This is petty vindictiveness. It is an attempt to twist the law for a continuing program of harassment and persecution of the union by moving in this way against three of its top officers.

BOOKS

The real heroes of our time

—Wide World

In Little Rock, when Gov. Faubus stepped in, Negro boys (above) met hate. In Louisville (right), they share lunch with white chums and joke: "See you later, Integrator."

ANY NEWSMAN who has followed the battle for integration in the Southern schools will tell you that the biggest running story of the past four years has been the behavior of the young. Last year Dorothy Sterling and Myron Ehrenberg visited the battlefield. Now they have reported what they saw and heard in Kentucky, Tennessee and Delaware, West Virginia and South Carolina.

The story of the **Tender Warriors*** is a social document of great power and beauty. The authors have been wise to let the children speak for themselves. They do this in photographs which mirror the hate bequeathed them by their elders; the bewilderment of pioneers on a new frontier; the joy of realization that, once tried, integration works. They speak for themselves in the earnest, unedited, and often beautiful words of those who have not yet learned the sophistication of deceit.

This story of the six- and nine-year olds, of the teen-age brave, is one for all Americans to read. For, in the words of one of their mothers: "In spite of all the fireworks, I don't think we're doing anything wrong. I think it will help America. We're doing it for generations to come."

—Louis E. Burnham

*TENDER WARRIORS, *by Dorothy Sterling with Donald Gross, photographs by Myron Ehrenberg. Hill and Wang, Inc., 104 Fifth Av., N.Y.C. 96 pp. $2.50.*

At Ft. Knox, Ky., the day starts with sharing. A boy says: "I brought this ball for everyone to play with."

In Rock Hill, S.C., fourth graders skip and chant: "Teacher, teacher with a stick, What did I get in arithmetic."

The youngest just go about their business. This lass brought her doll for her friends to see.

Boston probe

(Continued from Page 1)

expressed concern at the fact that two instructors at Lowell Technological School had been suspended, not because of any evidence given against them but merely because they had been subpoenaed to appear. This, Wyman said, is "just the sort of thing condemned by the Supreme Court."

He expressed support for H.R. 9937, Rep. Francis E. Walter's Internal Security Amendments Act of 1958, which, among its 17 points, would permit enforcement in state courts of state sedition statutes, therefore nullifying the **Nelson** decision, and would redefine the term 'organize' in the Smith Act to overcome the decision in the **Yates** case.

THE DRAMATICS: Wyman's lowpitched, legal-sounding testimony, however, was lost to the general reading public among a succession of dramatic devices. Two self-declared longtime members of the Communist Party, Party leaders according to their own testimony, revealed themselves as FBI agents.

Armando Penha, 44, from the New Bedford area, said he had joined the party in 1950 and has worked for the FBI since that time. He testified the Communist Party has 400 members in New England, of whom he knew 315 personally. Solemnly asked how serious the "Red menace" was now, he as solemnly replied, "I don't know of any organization that is better organized." This admission, which might sound pathetic to some, seemed an especially curious statement from a professed Catholic.

If the appeal of Penha's labored testimony was shaken in the public imagination two days later when a blond factory worker, named by Penha as a CP member, charged him, a married man, of having "courted" her into the party, public attention was as quickly diverted by Mrs. Carol Foster of Nashua, N. H., pretty mother of two sons, and wife of a Nashua business executive.

THE DEN MOTHER: Mrs. Foster said she had volunteered to collect information for the FBI in 1945 while den mother for a group of cub scouts on Cape Cod, and had been active in the party in New Hampshire and in the New England district. Mrs. Foster named 50 assorted persons, including a minister, a chief of police in a New Hampshire small town, and various elderly foreign born textile workers, as among those who had paid dues to her.

A free-lance photographer and ski-ing enthusiast, Mrs. Foster held her husband's hand for the TV camera (Q.—You kept your husband advised of all your activity? A.—Yes, he was my baby sitter) and was photographed with her camera, without her camera, in a flowered hat, without a flowered hat. She said: "As a mother, I did what I did for my children and all the children of the country." Asked by Rep. Bernard W. Kearney (R-N.Y.) if she considered communism a political party, she replied "Absolutely not. How can it be when they pull down all the curtains when they hold a meeting?"

THE OPPOSITION: Interspersed with such heroics, a group of some 35 sober Americans, of all sorts, young and old, foreign born or with families going back to the Mayflower, from factory workers left unemployed by the current recession to college instructors, were united in a refusal to cooperate in any way with the Committee.

Divided as they might be among themselves on all the questions currently being argued out inside the American Left, with some relying only upon the First, some also upon the Fifth Amendment, all would have agreed with Asst. Prof. Elias Snitzer's counsel to the Un-American Committee to "go back to Washington and dissolve." [Muriel McAvoy herself was one of this group; she stood on the First Amendment. Ed.]

While the headlines held sway, brief paragraphs on inside pages of the Boston press carried mention of the fact Acting Governor Murphy had signed into law a resolution reviving and continuing the special commission investigating communism and subversion in Massachusetts until Feb. 1, 1959. Clearly, the machinery was being kept ready for still further headline-hunting.

Meanwhile, too, again only briefly noted, the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts sent a telegram to Washington asking that the House Committee on Un-American Activities be itself investigated for violating the Supreme Court's **Watkins** decision. The wire claimed the hearings had "no legitimate legislative aim" and quoted the Supreme Court decision as saying Congress had no "power to expose for the sake of exposure." Clearly, too, local opposition was thriving.

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Speaker: **Dorothy Schultz,** former candidate for U.S. Congress, 4th Dist. Discussion follows. Don. 50c. Unemployed free. Sat., April 5, 8 p.m., 322 Hennepin Hall No. 201. Sponsor: Socialist Workers Party.

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Tuition: $1.25
Master Institute Auditorium, 310 Riverside Dr. (103 St.), 5 Av. Bus; B'way IRT. UN 4-1700.

Friday, March 28, 8:30 P.M.
"What We Want Of Our Schools"
A review and commentary on the recent book on education by Irving Adler
HAROLD COLLINS
- The IQ Hoax & Its Dangers
- Delinquency and "Talent"
- Integration and Democracy

- - - - - -

Sunday, March 30, 8:30 P.M.
"World Youth—Peace & Friendship"
A first-hand account of recent World Youth Festival in Moscow, by a member of the U.S. delegation, plus an hour-long film of the Festival.

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Monday, March 31, 8:30 P.M.
"Socialism & the Labor Movement"
Third in the series on "Six Key Problems of Socialism in U.S."

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Tuesday, April 1, 6:30 P.M.
"Art and Technique" —Finkelstein
"History-Writing in U.S. Today" —Aptheker

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Wednesday, April 2, 6:30 P.M.
"Power & The State" —Aptheker

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Thursday, April 3, 6:30 P.M.
"The Problem of Contradictions"—Wells
"Democracy & Class Struggle" —Collins

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NOTE: No Friday Night "Review" or Sunday Night Forum during April 4-6 weekend, in respect to Easter and Passover holidays.

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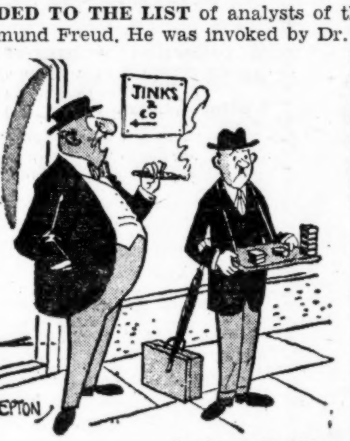
THE GALLERY

FOR THOSE WHO DON'T REMEMBER what working conditions were like in the Thirties, recommended reading is a memo from New York's Klein Institute for Aptitude Testing to sales executives on what to do in 1958. First advice is to "accept present [economic] conditions as normal." But increased sales at less cost can come "from intensive application of long-time-forgotten orthodox rules" for employers. These include: 1. "Eliminate now all deadwood . . . Non-productive and unprofitable salesmen . . . are millstones around your neck." 2. "Create forced turnover even of 'experienced' salesmen who are not producing profitably . . .Never fear. You will find new producers. And you will find them at less cost . . . Overpaying salesmen to encourage them to stay on the job rarely makes them productive."

ADDED TO THE LIST of analysts of the causes of recession is Dr. Sigmund Freud. He was invoked by Dr. Ernest Dichter, president of the Institute for Motivational Research, at a meeting of the Sales Executives Club of New York where he explained that recessions, like prosperity, are "man-made" and they are "a reflection of the psychology of people and their outlook on life." He was particularly annoyed at those people who subconsciously "are frightened by continued prosperity." . . . No timorous soul is Samuel Schiff, publisher of **Industrial Machine News** in Detroit. He primed the pump by adding a five-dollar bill to the pay envelopes of his 14 employes. Included was a request that they spend the bonus on something outside the range of ordinary living expense. If they do, the fiver will be added for three weeks . . . Not that additional proof of unemployment is needed, but the B. K. Davis & Bros. Advertising Service in Philadelphia points out that in newspapers in 16 key cities "help wanted" ads totaled 437,985 in February, against 727,657 a year ago.



London Daily Mirror

"I don't like to think an employee of mine has to sell matches in the evenings, Jones. Couldn't your wife do it?"

SIGN IN A STORE WINDOW on Second Av. in New York City: "We Repair Sputniks." . . . To White House press secy. James Hagerty, the successful Vanguard satellite launching on March 17 indicated that "it's truly remarkable what St. Patrick can do." But to the engineers who welded a St. Christopher medal to the second stage of the rocket, credit went to the patron saint of travel. In filling out a government form requesting permission to affix the medal, they wrote on the line asking for reasons: "Addition of divine guidance." . . . Whoever gets the credit, the sports-minded N.Y. **Mirror** was jubilant. It headlined its story: "We Tie Score!"

A COMPANY IN SKOKIE, ILL., is marketing a "Conelrad Alarm" for $53 which automatically goes off when an air raid hits your city. On non-air raid days the alarm doubles as a table radio and comes in "a beautiful, modern cabinet." . . . Dick Nixon's pal, Rep. Hillings (R-Calif.) predicts that the U.S. will be first to orbit a satellite capable of transmitting television signals back to earth. He thinks it would be a good idea to "beam films of such cowboy heroes as Wyatt Earp and Matt Dillon into Russian TV sets." . . . The Dublin Theater Festival, which begins next month, asked Sean O'Casey to revise his new play **The Drums of Father Ned** before it could be presented. It also banned a play based on James Joyce's **Ulysses** and three plays by Samuel Beckett. O'Casey withdrew his play and also barred use of his work in any theater or on radio in Ireland until the festival is over. It was in protest against all three acts of censorship.

REV. VERNON C. SHERMAN of Washington, D.C., called in postal authorities when he started receiving odd-smelling parcels. They contained such things as: a green rubber frog stuffed with used chewing tobacco; an old shoe; a set of false teeth; a green pill; fishbones; several cockroaches, live and dead; and several consignments of garbage. U.S. attorneys brought felony charges against Minnie L. Williams as the donor of the gifts. But Judge Alexander Holtzoff threw out the case. He said postal laws cover only morally objectionable material. Mailing garbage, he added, constitutes only disorderly conduct. Rev. Sherman's parishioners can expect a sermon about this . . . . Psychiatrist **Dr. Keith S. Ditman** told the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn that what this country needs is a good "responsibility pill" to "integrate man with reality."

—Robert E. Light

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In reviewing the book in March 10 issue of the GUARDIAN, Cedric Belfrage wrote:

"He stands as an African by descent to proclaim that, for all oppressed colored people, the test of any 'white' government is not words about equality but deeds to help attain them.

"As an American he stands 'in Harlem and the Harlems of America,' indignant at the abuse his people continue to suffer but proud of their 300-year contribution to their country's life and history."

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the SPECTATOR

Sam takes stock

(The following allegedly was taken from the employe's bulletin board of a large industrial plant, The Teetering Company.)

My name is Sam.
My friends call me Shorty.
But I really don't know who I am,
And already I'm crowding forty.
For a man my age that's kind of quaint.
Maybe I can find out who I am by eliminating who I ain't.

EISENHOWER I AIN'T

Not counting layoffs I get just two weeks' vacation.
I pay for my own snapshots and for my wife's transportation.
Usually I'm healthy but if I do happen to get indigestion
After a tuna on white, it doesn't' become a constitutional question—
I keep working and take bicarb for my complaint—
Eisenhower I ain't.

CHURCHILL I AIN'T

When I make a V with my fingers, I'm asking to borrow five bucks.
I don't smoke big cigars, don't travel, don't own tux.
I'm glad I own a pair of pants to tuck my shirt in,
I'm not smart enough to think up cute expressions like 'the iron curtain.'
And it's not landscapes but the porch I paint.
Churchill I ain't.

DR. TELLER I AIN'T

He's the father of the H-bomb, and he says the worst radiation falls
From dentist's X-ray machines and milk and brick walls.
I'm the father of three, and I don't know nothing from fission,
But looking at my children's noses and my nose I've got more than a suspicion
That human beings are very susceptible to taint.
Dr. Teller I aint.

NIXON I AIN'T

He's still got a full head of hair, and he shows off by not putting a hat on,
He smiles with all his own teeth, even though his face looks like it had been sat on.
At his age I expect to be out of a job, and nothing will pop up—
He picked the right friends, and he may be president by starting from the top up.
But one thing's for sure, if he may or mayn't—
Nixon I ain't.

DULLES I AIN'T

When he opens his mouth it's full of spiritual inspiration.
When he writes a letter it's a model of missive retaliation.
When he flies around the world on angel wings, he very nearly converts me.
When he shows me I'm all wrong I get the feeling it hurts him more than it hurts me.
I might as well face it. I'm no saint.
Dulles I ain't.

BENSON I AIN'T

The way Ezra Taft Benson keeps his job he must be a man with many charms.
He operates on the principle that the farmers have nothing to lose but their farms.
He makes mistake after mistake and the country is just appalled,
But the papers refer to him as Ezra Taft Benson, and never use the other names he's called.
When I goof my wife doesn't show such restraint.
Ezra Benson I ain't.

So I'm still Sam,
I'm still called Shorty.
I still don't know what I am—
But even if I'm not so forte
And if my name won't go down in history
Or up in lights
Like the above characters—
At least I can sleep nights.

"Our common glory"

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I wish to express my appreciation for the review (Mar. 17) of Isaac Deutscher's **Russia in Transition.**

At the Asian-African Solidarity Conference in Cairo last January, the chief Chinese delegate in a speech on the cultural heritage of Asia and Africa, reaching back to the dawn of history, referred to the present need of mankind to advance toward the mastery of the universe. He said:

"In this respect the great Soviet people who are represented at this conference have been marching in the vanguard of the world and obtaining great and brilliant achievements. This is our common glory."

The vanguard march of the Soviet Union, joined in now by the inspiring Chinese People's Republic and other socialist states, is just aborning. As Deutscher observes of the Soviet Union: now it is taking measure of itself and of the world about it and "getting ready for another world-shaking historic experience."

I am a strong advocate of the GUARDIAN. My chief reason for this lies in the fact that the GUARDIAN, while not a communist organ, or even an avowed socialist organ, has interpreted the magnificent achievements of the Soviet Union and other socialist states without bias.

Clemens France